

Not used

Doc 2760.

(3)

證

明

書

余、法學博士、アール・スーウィント、言語部翻譯者、
 資格ニ於テ國際檢察部ト公的関係ヲ有スルコト、余、
 馬來語及英語ニ精通セルコト、及ビ右資格ニ於テ第卷
 乃至第六卷ト記サレタル六卷、映画フィルム（ニース映画）
 馬來語字幕及説明並ニ馬來語會話ヲ余、能力、
 限リ眞實ニ記録シタルヲ茲ニ證明ス、更ニ余、附、
 英文文書、即テ國際檢察部文書第三七六〇号中ニ
 馬來語註釈、馬來語字幕等トシテ記サレタル部分
 ハニ述映画フィルム、該當字幕説明及會話、真正
 ニシテ確實ナル翻譯ナルコトヲ證明ス、

32

一九四六年／昭和三十一年／十二月本四日

東京ニテ署名ス

アール・スーウィント 署名ス、

Not used

Doc. 2768/1

國際檢察部文書番號 第二七六〇號

映画「フィム」(「ニエ」映画)六巻、解説及
 説明文第一巻乃至第六巻と記サシ、日本ノ
 蘭印占領中、日本人ニ依リテ製作セリシ
 一九四五年、昭和二十年、九月「バタヴィア」(爪哇)
 進駐ニ際シ聯合軍ニ依リ押收セリタル
 モノ。

No 1a

not used

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國際檢察部文書番號 第二七六〇號

映画「スル」(「ニエ」映画)六巻、解説及
 説明文第一巻乃至第六巻に記サレ、日本ノ
 蘭印占領中、日本人ニ依リテ製作セラル
 一九四五年、昭和二十年九月「バタヴィア」(爪哇)
 進駐ニ際シ聯合軍ニ依リ押收セラレタル
 モノ。

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第一卷

第一画面 一九四三年／昭和十七年／七月

日本軍に徴収タリマスガミ(西武生)警察官訓練所帽ヲ、
徽章ニ日本旗ヲ着ケテ新卒者ノアリキナキ人警察官日本
人教官ニ引率セテ日本武藝場調ヘ同地亦日本軍守備隊長
アリ同時ニ當時也軍政長官ノ奏キテ也城戸部長前ヲ
行進スル城戸部長、彼等日本、証書ヲ授ケ

再末語説明

○ 「マスガミ」ニ於ケル新警察指導官教育
「西曆一九四三年(三六三年)七月」マスガミニ於テ警官訓練
所最終試験 合格者、タニ祝賀式舉行ス
城戸部長殿新警察指導官隊ヲ檢閲ス
本式終了後城戸部長ハ、新ニ警察指導官ニ對シ
祝意ヲ述ベ賞状ヲ授與ス

第二画面 一九四三年／昭和十七年／八月

日本、候トシテ、直捷式ヲ舉ゲ命令ニ答ヘタリハ解
ニ参集スルハ此並ニ「ミタカヤカシ」主眼畫(スミナリセリ
ミタカヤカシ及ビ「ミタカヤカシ」面ニ)

再末語説明

No. 1/2
○ 「西曆一九四三年(三六三年)八月」スミナリセリ
「ミタカヤカシ」スミナリセリ、九世ヲ「ミタカヤカシ」ミタカヤカシ
「ミタカヤカシ」ミタカヤカシ、七世ヲ「ミタカヤカシ」ミタカヤカシ
「ミタカヤカシ」ミタカヤカシ、ヨシタカヤカシ「ミタカヤカシ」ミタカヤカシ
ミタカヤカシ(以下次頁)

Not used

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舉行

本儀式、(以下略)、官邸に於て大本軍最高指揮官

令村中將閣下、前に舉行せし

之事四人、王侯令村中將、前行せし令村、長瀬、三浦、

三浦、三浦、三浦、及て、三浦、三浦、三浦、三浦、三浦、三浦、

彼等、彼等、誓、約、同、書類、三浦、

(以下次頁)

No. 2

Not used

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第三画面

一九四二年(昭和十七年)九月

「イカタン・スポーツ・インドネシア」運動會

「イカタン・スポーツ・インドネシア」旗掲げ

今村陸軍中將、到着ト同氏ノ挨拶

馬來語説明

大日本軍最高指揮官今村中將閣下 本運動會

開催式臨席、タメ「イカタン」廣場ニ到着ス

今村大將ニ依ル日本語ノ演説――

ジャワ敷定半歳ナラス・テ・コ、ニ全島青年

体育大會、開催ヲ見ル欣快至極ナリ

ソレ健全ナル精神、健全ナル肉體ニ宿ル

第四画面

一九四二年(昭和十七年)十二月十七日

文教局長 尾崎、教授「バタビヤ」世子

師範學校訪問 最初ノ日本側指導

ノ課程完成セルニ、訪問者中ニ、

中山總務部長モ見ユ。

No. 3a

Not used

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馬來語說明

「ミタビヤ」ニ於テハ新ニ教師

略……西曆一九四三年(二六〇三年)「ミタビヤ」ニ於テ、
後日國民學校ニ於テ教育ニ事ニ女教員、訓導員
了式ヲ始メテ舉行ス。中山大佐殿及西文教局、度時放授本終了式ニ
臨場シ、新代時時代ニ於テ「ミタビヤ」ニ於テ見
「指導者トナル之等教師」對テ訓示ヲ興、敬
意ヲ表ス。

第五圖面一九四三年昭和十六年十月三日

「ミタビヤ」ニ於テハ及西文教局ニ於テ明治
節ヲ奉祝。

馬來語說明

明治節ハ大東亞主義國土ニ觀念、彼ヲ築カシメ
明治天皇ノ御誕生日ナル故ニ日本人ニトシテ、
重要ナル祝日トシテ「ミタビヤ」。故ニ大東亞ノ全地域ニ於テ國家及民族、
將來ノ富強ニ希シテ、主國主義、精神ヲ強
固トシ、此ノ爲ニ各種運動會及リ体操會ヲ
催サルニ「ミタビヤ」。「ミタビヤ」ニ於テ國民學校、生徒ニ課スル体操(各種
日本式身體鍛鍊法)日本軍隊ガ先行シ
市中ヲ行進スル際、兒童及リ「ミタビヤ」ニ於テ
「ミタビヤ」ニ屬スル少年連、行列。

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馬来語説明

「祝賀式及びラジオ体操参加のため文教局、指示ヨリ「イカダ」運動場ニ召集シタル幾千ノ學童ヲ見ラシタイ。

大日本軍樂隊ヲ先頭ニ諸官廳ヲ通過スル幾千ノ學童

「バタビヤ」堂上タル官邸玄関ノ階段上ニ立ツ今村將軍ノ前ヲ日本ノ旗ヲ携ヘ行進スル學童ノ行列。

馬来語説明

「大日本軍」最高指揮官今村中將閣下ノ前行進スル學童

「セマラン」ニ於テ、大会中ニ於ケル主年運動選手ノ最敬禮（宮城ノカ向ニ向ヒ行フ深ク上体ヲ曲ゲテスル儀式的ノ敬禮）

「スラバヤ」ニ於テ、スラバヤ日本軍政監ノ前行進スル學童其、他ノ行列。万歳ノ唱和。

第一畫面（昭和十七年）十月
兵補、訓練
馬来語説明

インドネシア軍一般ニ知ラシムル爲、軍事技術示威ガ十月ニ「バタビヤ」ニ於テインドネシア兵ニヨリ兩行ハレタ。新シキ「インドネシア」兵ハ過去ノ和蘭軍ノ兵トハ大イニ異ル。

未ダ和蘭ガ「インドネシア」ニ勢力カヲ有シテオツタ時代ニ我國民ハ科學ノ充ナル研究ヲ爲ス機會ヲ

Not used

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得 ラルタル試シタス兵隊ハ、單ニ彈受ケニ固シ
 タノデアツタ。彼等、任務、遂行振ヲ見コタヘ。
 日本語、號令ガ聞エル。日本、國旗ガ掲揚セシ
 ル。日本、体操ガ行ハル。日本軍軍規ガ聲ヲ
 揃ヘテ誦讀セラル。

日本文

- (一) 一軍人は忠誠を盡すを本命とすべし。
 (二) 一軍人は禮儀を正しくすべし。
 (三) 表門の特別左則を覚えざるものは手を舉
 ゲド。
 「ハイッ」。
 「よし、みんな能く覚えたるやうだ。」「デハ、左則を、
 スラマ。」「ハイ。」「表門ヲ出入スル者ヲ……………」
 「表門ノ出入許ス者ハ左ノ如シ」
 帝國軍人、軍屬、其他ノ者ハ總テ命令ノ下ニ
 至ラシム。

No. 3d

not used

Doc. 2760

得 ラタル試シタス。吾隊ハ單ニ彈受ケニ固シ
 タノデアツタ。彼等ノ任務ノ遂行振ヲ見ツタヤ。
 日本語ノ號令ガ聞エル。日本ノ國旗ガ掲揚セシ
 ル。日本ノ体操ガ行ハル。日本軍軍規ガ聲ヲ
 擯ヘテ誦誦サレル。

日本文

(一) 一軍人は忠誠を盡すを本命とすべし。

(二) 一軍人は禮儀を正しくすべし。

(三) 表門の特別な則を覚えぬものは手を舉

ゲ。

「ハイッ」。

「よし、みんな能く覚えぬるやうだ」。

「デハ、立則を」。

「スラマ」。

「ハイ」。

「表門ヲ出入スル者ヲ」。

「表門ノ出入許ス者ハ左ノ如シ」。

帝國軍人、軍屬、其他ノ者ハ總テ命令ノ下ニ

至ラシム」。

No. 3d

Not used

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第二卷

標題

新シキ學校

第一場面

日本語假名音キ、「新瓜哇」。
學子童、遊戲、學子童ト共ニ遊ブ日本兵（即チ
教師）。

日本語教授。

日本語假名、書キ方教授。

日本人教師ニ依ル職業學校、最初ハ教室、次
ハ仕事場。一齊、金槌練習、譯、分ラヌ下
手、十馬束語ニ依ル日本人、授業。

家政學校ニ於ケル日本人愛唱ノ歌（「荒城月」）
ノ指導。

生徒ノ軍事教練。日本語ノ號令。日本式
步調教練、小銃、代リノ木、棒。

No. 4

Not used

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目次

一 吾人は各郷を尊重擁護する大日本軍に
感謝す一 吾人は大東亞戦争完遂に努むる大日本軍
に絶対協力す一 吾人は大東亞の国教徒は、たゞ吾人の同志
なることを確信す。

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馬來語說明

「軍政監岡崎中将閣下、演說、要旨、次、如左。新瓜哇建設、付、協力、サ、全、イ、ド、ネ、マ、人、對、シ、深、感謝、意、ヲ、表、ス、和蘭降服以來、大東亞共榮圈、建設、着々、進、捗、シ、テ、ハ、イ、ガ、吾、等、共榮、為、相、携、シ、テ、大、東、亞、戰、勝、利、ヲ、獲、得、セ、シ、第五画面。

「ヂョク、シ、カ、ル、タ、」ニ、於、テ、新瓜哇建設記念日ニ際シ、記念碑、噴水、ヲ、奉、獻、

馬來語說明

「新瓜哇建設記念日ニ際シ、ヂョク、シ、カ、ル、タ、」ニ、於、テ、大日本軍、瓜哇島上陸作戰一週年ヲ記念スル、為、記念碑、除幕、ハ、舉、行、サ、レ、日本、高官、シ、ヨ、シ、ヤ、侯、及、ビ、ソ、ノ、ヲ、ミ、侯、ハ、其、隨、員、ト、共、此、式、場、ニ、監、場、シ、

第六画面

日本軍最高指揮官及軍政監、瓜哇旅行。

馬來語說明

先般最高指揮官及軍政監、新瓜哇建設狀況視察、為、中部及西部瓜哇ニ視察旅行ヲナシ、此、大官、來、臨、ハ、工業、農業、教育等、諸、命、野、ニ、於、テ、各々、其、分野、ニ、新瓜哇建設ニ、ハ、シ、公、益、遠、沃、意、ヲ、益、々、固、メ、

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日本文

「新瓜哇建設、要旨、為、サ、ル、時、此、程、最高指揮官及軍政官ハ、前、ツ、テ、シ、テ、各、地、ニ、視、察、ニ、業、ニ、農、業、第、三、

Not used

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第四卷

表題—東條首相、「シヤバ」訪問

字彙—聯合軍を粉碎スベシ

第一画面

一九四三年/昭和十八年/七月七日

東條首相「バタビア」飛行場に着。原田日本軍司令官、中央礼拝堂、四君主武闘「インドネシア」、四葉、「シヤバ」其他多数日本人軍側及び「インドネシア」側當局者、出迎を受ケル。東條語説明「七月七日東條英機首相閣下、凡姓ニ初面ニテ到着シタリ」

當時金凡姓於「バタビア」米安勢力撃滅運動が行ハル。

閣下、來島ニ就テ感謝ニ満タリ終テ、住民ニ辭ヲ迎テシタリ也。

日本文

東條内閣總理大臣、七月七日金任民、熱誠歓迎裡ニ大東亞戰爭必勝、意氣高昂「シヤバ」初、訪問ヲ行ニシタリ

第二画面

東條、自勳章「バタビア」官殿ニ向テ、街路、交通遮断サリ、唯字畫文々が道筋ニ列ニ作ル。ソノ先、各官廳、其他各機關、関係日本人及び「インドネシア」人役人が列ニ作ル。警官、銃ヲ裝填シ、行列ニ背ヲ向テ、民衆ヲ警告セシム。

日本文

東條首相自勳章ニテ市中行進。
原住民等日、丸、獲テ手ニテ歓迎ス。

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第四画面

字幕(馬來語)——「兵補部隊」

東條首相兵補部隊兵營ヲ訪問ス。

高射砲部隊ノ訓練ヲ觀察ス。

馬來語説明——東條首相兵補部隊訪問ノ際首相ハ兵補連
ノ元氣ハイニ行フ總テ活動ニ熱心ニ觀察シタ。尚同
兵補部隊ハ日本軍指導者ノ下ニ同斷テ嚴格ニ訓練ヲ
受ケタ。勇猛果敢ナル。

日本文

ハイボブタイ

頭右ノ号令。

自動車ニテ首相、部隊ニ到着。

首相閱兵ス。

「兵補部隊ヲ訪シタ首相ハ大日本軍指導ノ下ノ兵補
連ノ活潑ニ訓練ヲ熱心ニ觀察シタ。」

第三画面

字幕(馬來語)——「國民學校」

首相「インドネシア」人小學校ヲ訪問ス。

馬來語説明——東條首相ハ爪哇訪問ニ際シ多大ノ任務ヲ
帯ビテ来タニモ拘ラズ暇ヲ見付ケテ「バタビヤ」第一國民
學校ヲ初メニ三ノ學校ヲ訪問シタノ下アル。

閣下ハ殊ニ子供ヲ愛スルガ故ニ「インドネシア」児童ガ
真劍ニ日本語ヲ教ツタリ上平ニ日本語ノ歌ヲ歌ツタリ日本

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舞踊ヲ踊ツキナルノヲ見際サシ多時大イニ喜バシタ。

日本文。

コクミンガツツウ

(児童ノ踊リ、歌)

「少國民ヲ愛スル首相ハ多忙ノ中ヲシヤカルタ第(國民學校ニ立寄りマシタ。

熱心ナ日本語ノ勉強ヲ、上テ日本ノ歌ヲ踊リニ眼ヲ細メル首相チアリマシタ。

(児童ノ歌)

(「米莫ヲ撃滅ノ意氣イカナルガ」)

聖戰(總ヲヲ捧ケシ

學童ノ体操。

學童ノ新作。

第六面。

字幕(馬來語及日本語)「聖戰ノ為ニ全ヲヲ捧ケシ

「イカガ」廣場ニ於ケル大集會。

「バタグイヤ」ニ於ケル東條首相大歡迎會。

東條首相會場ニ到着

「スカル」ノ馬來語ニ依ル觀迎ノ辭、其ノ中テ假ハ左ノヲ言フ

閣下、我々大日本ニ對スル忠誠ハ益々判然トシテ來タリマス、我々現存
 大日本が遂行シツル大東亞戰爭ハ亞細亞ヲ亞細亞諸民族ニ反置シ各
 民族ニシテ、國ヲ予ヘ、其ノ時諸國家ヲ大日本ノ指導ノ下ニ大
 家族主義共榮國ヲ確立スル為メ聖戰ヲ行ハルト云フ事ヲ益々確信
 スルニ至ツタリテアリマス。

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閣下我等、茲ニ再び閣下、市約東並ニ此、度御来島下
 サツタ事ニ対シテ謝意ヲ表スル次第デアリマス。我々、閣下
 並ニ大日本帝國ヲ支持スルモデアリ、此、戦争遂行ニ
 我々、有ラン限リ、熱心力トテ捧ゲルモデアリマス。
 大日本萬歳!! 米英ヲ打倒セヨ!! 閣下!! 以上デアリマス。

東條總理大臣ニ依ル日本語、演説、同演説テ次第
 ニ述ベテ中心。

日本文

東條首相

只今代表者の申されたる通り、インドネシア人も華僑も
 印人人も其他大東亞の諸地域にある各住民は悉く一大
 家族とあり、而して米國は内戦以來跋扈せる大東
 亞に於ける。主として日本は大東亞各國家、各民族
 の先達として、是等大家族と米英の桎梏より解放
 する為大東亞戦争へと闘つて居るのであります。

私は諸君が宜しく自國の眞精神を体し、現地軍の指
 導の下に以て協力、政治、經濟、文化を擧げて大東亞
 戦争を完成。主として集束し、所与の建設に全住民を打
 つて一丸とし、淨身。努力を致さんことを切望する次第
 であります。

同時ニ、演説、爲米語譯が画面ニ映寫サレ。

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「三、今住民代表者ヨリ述テラシム如ク、我々全トシテ、人中國人印
度人並ニ他大東亞各民族ニ對テ一大家族トシテ團結スベキナルコトヲ
與ニ自覺サレタコト、確信スル。

今次戦争、勃發以來、大日本帝國大東亞於テ必勝地位ヲ
キルベシ。

大日本ハ、一大家族ヲ米・蘭・露・緬ヲ永久ニ開放スル目的ヲ以テ
絶ニ努力シテキルベシ。

此ハ爪哇、總テ、原住民が大日本ニ與テ、目的ト主張トヲ理解、及確
信シ且大東亞戦争ニ於テ終局勝利ヲ獲得スルヲ、大日本軍
ノ指導下ニ全力ヲ集中シテ、一丸トシテ、全努力ヲ政治・経
済・文化・面ニ於テ全力ヲ傾注シ、新代聖建設、希望達成、
タミ働カシムコトヲ冀望スルベシ。

「スカル」氏ノ音頭ヲ聴衆一齊ニ「天皇陛下萬歲萬歲萬歲萬歲」
ヲ絶叫シタ。

最後ニ次樣ナ標語ガ「一」ヲ語及日本語デ映寫サシテ
キル。

「敵ノ内訌ヲ警戒セヨ」

第五卷

第二五面

字幕(馬來語) 中央參議院第三回會議閉會 一九四〇年
九年一月。

中央參議院第三回會議 一九四〇年 昭和十九年 一月三十日 會議閉會
議長「スカル」ハ 日本人局長、次ニ着席ス。

馬來語說明

「日ト来ニ奇烈、度ヲ増シツアル戦争、現段階ニ對処スルタ
ル哇ニ於ケル戦力増強ヲ目途トシテ一月三十日、最高指揮官
閣下臨席、下ニ第三回中央參議院會議ヲ開催サレタ。

日本文

熾烈ナ現戦局ニ對應シテ、ジヤワ、決戦即應態勢ヲ審
議スル第三回中央參議院ハ一月三十日最高指揮官臨席、
モト嚴クニ開院サレタ。

次テ五日間ニ亘ル勳キアル全議員ノ總意ニ依ツテ

第一 民防衛強化、実践方策

第二 食料増産、実践方策

ニ関スル方針案、滿場一致可決サレタ。

引續キ連日ニ亘リ勳議ハ舉テ依リテ賛否ヲ決セリタ。

是等、勳議ハ最高指揮官ヨリ本院ニ對シテナシタ諮問ニ應

ジテ各種ノ委員會ニヨツテ起草サレタモノデアル。

馬來語說明

「中央參議院全議員、大ナル努力、賜物トシテ最高指
揮官、諮問ニ對シ急遽答申、運ビトナシタ。諮問ハ第一國

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防、強化 第二 = 食料増産ニ関スルモノデアツト
「スカル」ハ本院、議長タル資格ニ於テ票決ヲ指導シ
馬来語デ左、如ク語ル。

「諸君、第四特別委員會提出、提案ニ御賛成、ナハ
起立願ハス。有難ス。

諸君、全員起立ガアリヌ。依ツテ最高指揮官閣下、
第二、諮問ニ對スル本院、議決トシテ中央參議院、滿
場一致、第四委員會、提案ヲ可決シタモノト認メス。

第二畫面

字幕(馬来語)「爪哇祖國防衛軍ハ軍旗授與、最高指
揮官ハ「ハタウイヤ」ニ於テ祖國防衛軍ハ軍旗ヲ授與ス。

馬来語説明「繁栄ト正義、象徵タル光輝アル軍旗ハ國
防軍部隊ニ授與セラル。軍旗授與式後國防軍部隊
ハ新ニ授與セラレタ軍旗ヲ捧ケテ、最高指揮官、軍政監
、面前ニ行進ヲ行ツタ。

日本文

「二月八日永譽堂ト正義ニ輝ク戰、旗ハニヤワ防衛義勇
軍ニ授ケラレ、晴ノ大軍旗先頭ニ戰、等、義勇軍ハ最高
指揮官々郎前ニ堂々、行列行進ヲ展開シタ。

Doc 2760

第三畫面

字樣(寫) 宣稱亞民衆爲之進步

一九四四年(昭和十九年)一月一日

軍政監所駐在所會設立最高指揮官布告予朗讀

馬來語說明

一九四四年(昭和十九年)一月一日 住民奉令新團體設立關於
最高指揮官布告予朗讀。新團體之目的、全方、集
結、精神、肉體、的援助、予、兄弟、感、確、且
實際、上、住、所、實行、之、三、三、三、島、五、六、住民、精
神、之、強、化、之、意。

上述、之、方、以、下、三、島、全、住民、力、大、一、般、之、大、東、亞、有、利
終、向、勝利、獲得、爲、軍、中、新、住、民、建、設、爲、結、合、之、意。

日本文

「三、三、三、島、全、住民、力、大、一、般、之、大、東、亞、戰、事、完、遂、新、之、
建、設、之、意、進、上、之、意、新、住、民、法、律、組、織、設、立、
關、于、之、論、有、自、發、表、民、言、

自、一、至、五、四、五、面、之、以、軍、政、監、所、會、目、的、予、予、

第四畫面——高學堂校學生勤勞奉仕之行

第五畫面

「三、三、三、島、全、住民、力、大、一、般、之、大、東、亞、戰、事、完、遂、新、之、
建、設、之、意、進、上、之、意、新、住、民、法、律、組、織、設、立、
關、于、之、論、有、自、發、表、民、言、

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馬來語說明——

敢然トシテ自己ノ利害ヲ忘ルトムコトハ即チ自分自身ノタメニ利
益ヲホメトスル考ヘテ一擲スルコトナリ、個ノ態度ヲ止ムルコトナ
ル。コレヲ實際ニ行ハントシテハ口候地ノ住民ハコレヲ實地ニ示シタ
候並ニマシクネズコト候、模範ニ從テ努力シテ中ハ

日本文

口候マシクナリ、口候陣頭に滅私勤勞に奉仕する、此等住
民の是れ其の見受けられし。

同様にシテハ日本人及インドネシア人官憲(日本人軍政監
ト、インドネシア人市長カ、中ニ中ハ勤勞奉仕、實例ヲ示ス休
閑地ヲ耕ス。

高等學校生徒及同様ニ文藝作業ニ奉仕ス。中國人及
口亞刺比亞人(團體又、同等ノ作業ニ参加ス)。(亞刺比亞
人團體ハ馬來語デ、亞刺比亞人勤勞奉仕隊ト書イテ旗
ヲ持シ居ル)
生徒達ハ飛行場ヲ清掃シ居ル。

Doc. 2760

第六國面

其軍政監司令官及軍政監が隣組、常会を訪れ、隣組長が演説する。会場は「第六隣組と長」と、意味、「第六組長」と書きた掲示板が下る。

馬末語説明

「種族が多様な様子を、兄弟の、感情を、金力、一、結集するところから、現任、戦争、総力戦、二、六、最も必要、三、全住民、力、結集する。爪哇島に於て、全國民、力、中心となる隣組が設けられ、一月十一日、最高指揮官、軍政監及各州、知事、防空演習並一般訓練、隣組常会視察、々々、平カルタ、或隣組訪問す。」

日本文。

「総力戦時代は最も必要、人、和する。此程、三、隣組制度が出来、五、最高指揮官及各州、長官、三、力、模範隣組を訪れ、常会、協同作業、防空訓練、三、望振り、視察す。」

同当局者、集数自名が五箇条、植付、々々、平カルタ農場を訪し。

敬告防園、依り防空演習、視察す。

第七画面

2760

或ル高原地域、村民會議デ食糧増産及收穫日本
軍政府ニ供出スル宣傳ガ行ニシテナル。

馬來語説明。

Doc.

奉公精神、戦力ナリ。例ヘバ農産物、増産及ビ公益、
爲ニ之ヲ當局ニ供出スルガ如キデアリ。出来得ル限リ速カニ最
後、勝利ヲ獲得スルヲメニ今ヤ我々、独力ヲ以テ必要物
資ヲ作ラネバラズ。供出ヲ促進シ又主食増産、爲ニ幾
多、集食會念ガ催サシム。農産物増産、道ハタタニ新地
域ヲ開墾ニヨルノミナラズ又水田及ビ畑ニ於ケル栽培法、改善
ニヨルデアリ。

日本人ガ学生ニ田植ノ方法ヲ示ス。

馬來語説明。

此ハ日本、農業技術、應用サレタ所デアリ。

日本文

戦死、親和、実践、奉公精神ガ戦力化され増産ガ供出
タシテ防衛ニ寄ル供出スル村民大會ガ開かれ又開墾
サレタ土地デより以上ノ増收ヲ圖コト日本式農耕ガ教ヘラレタ

第八画面

警防團、青年團及ビ義勇隊、訓練（木銃使用）

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「米英打倒」歌ヲ歌ヒテカウ義勇隊ガ「バタグヤ」市中ヲ
ハシ進ス。

Not used

2760

馬來語說明

現在ニ於テ、瓜哇島ニ於テハ警防團、青年團及義勇隊
 精神及肉体的、嚴格ナル訓練ヲ受ケテ居ル。

日本文

「ジャワには警防團、青年團、防衛義勇隊が血の汗におも
 訓練と統制をうけてゐる」

義勇隊は、米英撃滅し、歌ヲ唱ヒ「バジヤ」市中
 ヲ行進ス

馬來語說明

最近我々、敵米英、死力ヲ盡シテ反攻ニ出テ来ル。我方ト
 シテハ敵、コノ目的ヲ完全ニ挫折サセルタメニ、南方全住民、
 カタニシテ、コノ反攻ニ對處スル備ヘガナケレバナク、デア
 ル。

日本文

「敵も少死せず、我も少死せず、斯くて南方圏の全住民は、打ッ
 一丸、聖戰定遂に前進す」

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第六卷

第一画面

標題 新瓜哇建設第二周年記念祝典

一九四四年／昭和十九年／三月

一九四四年／昭和十九年／三月五日

「バタヴィヤ」陥落、記念祭、凱旋門、夜間博覧會等。

馬來語説明。

「バタヴィヤ」陥落、記念日タル三月五日ヨリ六日間、祖國防衛、戦力増進ニ熱心ニ努カシム金住民ニヨリテ、新瓜哇ノ建設ヲ祝シテ瓜哇全島ニ互リ種々ノ祝典が行ハル。最後ノ勝利ガ我々ノ側ニ獲得セラルタメニ三月七日、回教徒ハ正式祈禱式ヲ舉行シタ。

日本文。

「敵ノ首都「バタヴィヤ」ハ、鑓」。

一九四四年／昭和十九年／三月七日

「バタヴィヤ」ノ回教寺院ニ於テ回教徒ノ集會ガ開カレ日本人ノ挨拶ガアル。屋外ノ黑板ニ馬來語デ「回教徒ニ依ル終極ノ勝利ノ為、正式祈禱」ニ云フ。一九四四年／三月七日、火曜日、午前十時ト書イテアル。

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第二画面

字幕（馬來語）

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「バタヴィア」ニ於テ爪哇奉公會ノ第一回大會
一九四四年ノ昭和十九年ノ三月九日。

馬來語說明

「本年一月八日、最高指揮官布告ニ從ヒ設立準備中デアッタ爪哇奉公會ハ三月一日設立セラル。ア出来事ハ「バタヴィア」ノ歴史ニ時勢大變遷セルデアラ。三月九日、新ニ設立セラル爪哇奉公會ノ第一回大會ガ「バタヴィア」ニ於テ催サレタ。ア新奉公會ノ設立ニ依ッテ確乎ナル勝利ヲ確信シテ斗ハ金五千万爪哇民衆ニ對スル指導ガ奇烈ノ度ヲ加ヘ、下ルコト時ニ於テ一層強化サレ得ルデアラ。新々々位民ノ強カ且強報ナル敵身目的活動ガ行ハレ得ルデアラ。」

日本文

「去る一月八日、最高指揮官告諭ニ從ヒ設立準備を進めておたじやワ奉公會ハ三月一日を期して、歴史的發足を見ることナリ。その第一回中央大會ガ九日じやカルタに舉行された。

之に從ヒ、熾烈なる決戦下に、じやワ五千万住民ガ敵前總躍起する必勝態勢ハ確立され、治後運動ガ展開「バタヴィア」「カムピール」廣島ニ於テ日本人ヲ含ム住民各層醫師會、警防團、青年團、學生等、各種團體、準軍事機關及ハ各廳官吏ガ分列行進ヲ行フ。

Not used

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「スカル」ガ馬來鑛ニ于次ノ如ク演説ス

× × × ×

「種別、差別ニ職業、差別モ無イノ事アル。
 斯ルマ、聖戰ニ速カニ最後ノ勝利ヲ獲得スル
 久、凡嗟、全住民ノ兄弟タル、感憤、下ニ一体ト
 ナル事アル。」

「インドネシア人、中國人、印度人、アフリカ人、
 日本人、歐亞混血人、婦人、獨乙人、及ビ同族制人
 ノ速寫」

各演説者、速寫

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才三画面

一九四四年／昭和十九年／十月

「スマトラ」、一九四四年／昭和十九年／二月十四日

「バタニ」ニ於ケル義勇隊発會、宣誓が行ハル。

専ら語説明

「祖國防衛、精神ハ「スマトラ」ニ於テモ亦益々熾烈トナリツ、アル。二月十四日「バタニ」ニ於テ義勇隊入隊式が初メ挙行サレタ。」

日本文

「防衛ハ、熾烈トナリ、スマトラニモ挙行ガリ。二月十四日「バタニ」ニ於テ義勇隊入隊式が行ハレタ。」

才四画面

一九四五年／昭和二十年／春

享夢、竹槍術

竹槍、製作ト其、使用法、宣傳映画

此、画面ニハ爪哇、古典武樂、伴奏ガ有

専ら語説明

「竹槍、使用法、コノ映画ハ特ニ実戦ニ於ケル竹槍ノ使用法ヲ示スモノデアル。昔クラ「インドネシア」ニ於テハ竹槍ハ入寇ノ敵ヲ撃退スルタメニ用ヒレタタリ。和蘭時代ニ於テハ竹槍ハ武器トシテ様々シク用タラシ、

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馬來語說明

「獨立準備調查會」(イ・ド・ボ・サ・イ・フ・イ・フ・イ) 國意圖準備、爲量度收集
件各種起草及調查、基礎的研究ヲ又神聖ニシテ且ハ
頗ル困難ナルハ事ヲ有シ居ル者月十八日、活動ヲ開始ス。

日本文

據云、日米決戰下ニ於テ「獨立準備調查會」五月
十八日、發足ス。

大會ニ於テ、最高指揮官、委員長、同、訓示ス。當局者
達「イ・ド・ボ・サ・イ・フ・イ」發、揭揚ス。對テ敬礼ス。次、國會
議室ニ於テ、日本軍最高指揮官、演説ス。

馬來語說明

「調查會、發會式」(イ・ド・ボ・サ・イ・フ・イ) 最高指揮官、調查會

、全委員ニ對シテ、談話ス。

「イ・ド・ボ・サ・イ・フ・イ」、獨立ハ大日本帝國、風ニ吹散ス。

アリ、又、聖戰ニ於テ、大會本、目的、一ツナル。本日此、會

堂ニ於テ「イ・ド・ボ・サ・イ・フ・イ」獨立準備調查會、其、業務、

第一歩ヲ踏ミ出ス。

予、茲ニ本會ニ甚大ナル期待ヲ掛ケル。諸子、大ニ

「努力」サシテ「イ・ド・ボ・サ・イ・フ・イ」、獨立國、建國、多、諸子、神

聖ナル義務ヲ盡サシメヨトテ望ム。

最高指揮官、日本文

日本文。

「イ・ド・ボ・サ・イ・フ・イ」、獨立ハ大日本帝國ヲ破壊ス。

アリ、又、今、聖戰、目的、一ツナル。本日此、獨立準備調

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直會及スル本職、コニ期待スルコトナリ。
各員ハ「日本ニ建國シテ奮勵努力ス」ニテ画面ハ
出席中ノ人物、速寫セラル。

其中六、スルノ六名、委員會日本人特別委員等ガ中ル。
議長ハ附添ヲ從ヘテ画面ニ出テ最高指揮官ニ敬礼ス。次
シテ議長ハ委員會ヲ代表シ宣讀ヲ行フ
馬米語説明。

「最高指揮官閣下ノ接禮ニ答ヘテ、ラヂヤ、ウエダ、サイングラフト」
博士ハ全委員ヲ代表シテ左ノ誓詞ヲ述べタリ

誓詞（馬米語ニテ）

「獨立準備委員會長タル予ハ全委員ヲ代表シテ大日本
軍政監部並ニ「インドネシア」住民、期待ニ副ベク我等
業務ニ對シテ全精力ヲ献力ヲ傾注スルコトヲ誓約ス」

第六画面

「ベニヤ、ゲーヌ（日本後援國民運動ノ五原則）ヲ「イン
ドネシア」人ガ讀ム。訓讀中「馬米語又ハ舊帝ニ現ハレル
精華」

第一、我々ハ大東亞戰争ニ於テ大日本ニ生タリ共ニスル。

第二、我々ハ大東亞共榮圈ノ一員トシテ、獨立「インドネシ
ア國」ヲ建設スル。

第三、我々ハ文化ト教養ヲ維持シ且ツ高揚ストコトニ努力
カスル。

第四、我々ハ國家ト國民ニ熱心ニ奉仕スルトナスヲ神ヲ信ズル。
第五、我々ハ統一守、精神ニ從ヒ世界平和ノ爲ニ闘フ。

Not used

Doc 2760 cert.

(1)

證 明 書

私、海老原操、國際検査部、文書課校正登記部、
 校正撰兼速記者として正式ニ關係した。私ニ完全ニ日
 本語ニ練達せしこと、及び上記ノ資格に於て私ニ才一ノ乃至
 才六ノ、映画フィルム六卷（三ノ又映画）、日本語ノ
 表題並ニテキスト及び日本語ノ話語、出来得ル限り、
 真正ナル添附ノ記録ヲ作製せしことヲ茲ニ證明ス

本、昭和二十一年十二月四日東京ニ於て署名

署名 海老原 操 (印)

DIRECT EXAMINATION

(2) 證 明 書

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余、辯護士、フランス、アール・デ・フランス、東京
極東國際軍事裁判所ニ於ケル日本主要戦争犯
罪容疑者檢察準備局ニ必要ナルベキ書類ヲ蒐
集スル特別任務ヲ帯ヒテ、關領東印度檢事總長
事務局ニ公式ニ關係セル者ナルコト、並ニ斯カル資格證
於テ、余ハ、現在余自身ニテ(ヨリ)穴デ印ヲ附ケ、
「アール・デ・フランス、映畫」ヲ關印政府、情報部ヨリ入手セ
シ、トテ茲ニ證明ス。右映畫「アール・デ・フランス」日本軍、爪哇島領中、
日本軍ニ依リテ作ラレシモノ、ニテ、聯合軍、バングラ、不
明進駐、際押收セシ、彼等ヨリ關印政府ニ引渡
サレシモノナリ。

更ニ余ハ、余ノ最大ノ能力ヲ知識ニ從ヒテ、之等「アール
・デ・フランス」見タルモノ、ヲ、上述「アール・デ・フランス」映畫、附屬
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DIRECT EXAMINATION

CERTIFICATE

Page No. 1

I.A.S. No. 2768-A-1-10

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Walter Bossi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Government of Switzerland in the following capacity: Swiss Diplomatic Representative, and as such official I have custody of the documents, consisting of ten letters and notes, as listed on Exhibit A attached hereto and described as follows: True copy of letters and notes in French from the Minister of Switzerland addressed to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the original replies thereto of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Minister of Switzerland.

I further certify that the attached letters and notes are official records of the Swiss Legation in Japan and that they are a part of the official archives and files thereof.

Signed at Tokyo on this
10th day of December, 1946.

/s/ W. Bossi
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Max R. Joss

Swiss Diplomatic Representative
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric L. Fleisher, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Swiss Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
10th day of Dec., 1946.

/s/ Eric L. Fleisher, 2nd Lt. U.S.A.
W.E.

Witness: Henry Shinjima /s/

Investigator, IFS
Official Capacity

DIRECT EXAMINATION

D.F.S. No. 2766-A-1-10

CERTIFICATE

Page No. 2

EXHIBIT A.

| <u>Document No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|---------------------|---|
| 2766-A-1 | Letter dated 15 December 1942 from the Swiss Minister to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CC.1.5.2.cr.) |
| 2766-A-2 | Note Verbale dated 28 January 1943 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 24/C.R.) |
| 2766-A-3 | Letter dated 4 February 1943 from the Swiss Minister to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CC.1.5.2.-dbu.) |
| 2766-A-4 | Note Verbale dated 20 February 1943 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 41/C.R.) |
| 2766-A-5 | Letter dated 4 March 1944 from the Swiss Minister to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CC.1.5.2.-Ed.) |
| 2766-A-6 | Note Verbale dated 22 April 1944 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 96/C.R.) |
| 2766-A-7 | Letter dated 27 April 1944 from the Swiss Minister to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CC.1.5.9.2.-EGc. CC.1.5.2.) |
| 2766-A-8 | Letter dated 9 June 1945 from the Swiss Minister to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CC.1.5.1.-FGc. CC.1.5.2.) |
| 2766-A-9 | Letter dated 5 July 1945 from the Swiss Minister to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CC.1.3.6.-FGc. CC.1.2.-CC.1.5.2.) |
| 2766-A-10 | Note Verbale dated 1 August 1945 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 189/C.R.) |

Not used
DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Hill) Will you state your name, please?

A A. V. H. Hartendorp.

Q Speak a little louder. Where do you reside, Mr. Hartendorp?

A Manila.

Q What is your present address in the City of Manila?

A 1011R Hildago Street.

Q How old are you?

A 52.

Q What is your nationality?

A American.

Q Did you reside in Manila prior to the war?

A Yes, sir.

Q For how many years have you resided in the City of Manila?

A Since 1917. So, in the City of Manila since 1919.

Q What is your business or occupation?

A Newspaperman; editor.

Q Prior to the war was that your occupation?

A Yes, sir.

Q And what publications were you connected with at that time?

A I was publisher and editor of the Philippine Magazine.

Q During the occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese and particularly the City of Manila where did you reside?

A In Santo Tomas.

Q Do you mean Santo Tomas Internment Camp?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long did you reside as an internee in that camp?

A From January 10, 1942 to the liberation.

Q On what date was that?

A February 3.

Q Of what year?

A 1945. 9:00 o'clock p.m.

Q Did you hold any official position among the internees in that camp?

A No, sir.

Q During your internment?

A No official position.

Q Did you hold any unofficial position?

A Yes, sir.

Q Among the internees?

A Yes, sir.

Q Tell the Commission what that was.

A Well, the first central committee of internees appointed me official historian of the camp, but I declined that appointment because I didn't want to have an official connection. I wanted to be independent and I didn't want my name in the records. So I told the committee that I intended to do the work anyway, and they seemed to be satisfied with that. And I had quite free access to all records and was given information as to what went on openly.

I am sorry I have a little cold. Can you hear me?

CAPTAIN HILL: Can you hear, Colonel?

COLONEL CLARKE: Yes.

CAPTAIN REEL: Yes.

Q (By Captain Hill) Continue. Speak just as loudly as you can, please.

A Well, I think that that is finished. I —

Q Did you then during the period of your internment in Santo Tomas record the various events as they took place there during those years?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did you during that time have access to the records that were kept by the internee committee and various other administrative agencies of the internees?

A Yes, sir. I think I got everything.

Q Just as a background for the Commission I wish that you would briefly state to the Commission the general administrative setup there in Santo Tomas Internment Camp on the part of the internees themselves.

A From the beginning?

Q Well, yes; just briefly.

A The first chairman was Earl Carroll and he was selected by the Japanese because he was among the first three hundred people to come into the camp on Sunday afternoon, the 4th, I think, of January, 1942. There was a Japanese Lieutenant there who asked that group of 300 people who their leader was, and it happened that we had what we called the American Coordinating Committee established some months before the war in Manila to take such steps as might be necessary in case of an emergency. We were expecting trouble here. And this coordinating committee appointed leaders for various parts of Manila and Carroll happened to be the leader for South Manila.

So when these 300 people were asked who their leader was, why, they pointed to Earl Carroll and the Lieutenant then said that he would hold him responsible for the behavior of the people in the camp there, and he instructed him to pick out a leader for each room. At that time ten rooms had been opened.

Q Subsequent to that time tell the Commission what kind of a government the internees set up there in the camp.

A Well, the first committee was composed of Earl Carroll and such people as he selected to help him in keeping order and sanitation of the camp, and so forth, was more or less a "pick-up" committee. He

appointed people whom he happened to know and who were there. And the different "monitors", as we called them, for the rooms were also members of this committee. But later on when so many rooms came to be opened there were too many monitors to be included in this committee, so they elected a chief monitor and he became a member.

Well, that went on for four or five months. Earl Carroll wanted to resign and wanted some older man to take his place.

Q Just tell the Commission briefly the kind of a government that was set up there and that continued throughout the period of the internment camp. You did have an election, didn't you, among the internees?

A Not at the beginning.

Q Well, you did have, though?

A Yes.

Q And tell the Commission what kind of a government was set up there among the internees by that election.

A Very early we began electing the monitors of the rooms, but the Japanese would have objected and, in fact, did object to holding any general elections. But finally, I think in June or July, 1942,—let's see. Oh yes. It came about this way?

At first the Japanese did not supply any funds or food to the camp. The first six months everything came from the Red Cross and from what we could get in from the outside. But in June the Japanese decided to furnish funds to the camp and they appointed a committee called the Supply and Finance Committee of which Carroll was made the Chairman by the Japanese. Carroll tried to decline this; said that he had enough to do on the other committee, but the Japanese said that they wanted him on the new committee.

So then he made the suggestion that they hold an election, and elect a new central Committee.

Q Let me interrupt you. I don't want to take up the Commission's time with too much of this foundations, so let me ask you questions. You did hold an election at that time?

A Yes.

Q Tell the Commission what kind of a body was elected to govern the camp.

A It was not a completely free election because the commandant said he wanted to appoint the chairman himself. So we held the election and Mr. Grinnell was appointed Chairman from among those who were elected.

Q How many men were elected then among the internees to govern the camp?

A I think there were about seven.

Q And did that form of self-government continue throughout the remaining period of internment?

A Up to February, 1945 when the Army took over.

Q You mean 1944?

A 1944.

Q And at that time did this committee of internees continue to function?

A No. The Japanese abolished it.

Q Then in October, 1944 did you have any kind of self-government among the internees there in the camp?

A We had as much as we could manage.

Q Well, did you have it?

A A new committee was appointed by the Japanese Commandant and it was supposed to exist only to transmit the orders of the Commandant to the internees, but actually they really refused to consider themselves only the tools of the Japanese and on one occasion when Commandant Yoshie made a public speech in the camp he accused the internee committee of opposing everything he wanted them to do, which for the camp was a pretty good recommendation for the committee.

Q For the period October 9th to the date of the liberation do you know what part or what branch of the Imperial Japanese Forces had supervision over the Santo Tomas Internment Camp?

A Up to that time it was the Department of Foreign Affairs under Mr. Kurozaki of the military administration.

Q For that time is what I want you to tell us: for the period from October 9th to the date of the liberation.

A Oh. The War Prisoners Department directly at headquarters, headquarters at the Far Eastern University.

Q During that period of time can you tell the Commission who the commanding officer among the Japanese in charge of the camp was?

A Outside the camp? The commanding officer?

Q No.

A General Ko I believe is the name that we heard, but we never could get any definite information.

Q Within the camp who was the Japanese commanding officer?

A The Acting Commandant at that time was Onozaki.

Q And did he act as Commanding Officer for that entire period from October 9, 1944 to the date of the liberation?

A No. We had two commandants during that time. One, Lieutenant Colonel Hayashi, who was killed at — what was that out here?

Q Now, during the period that I have just referred to, which is the period of Yamashita's command, did the internees in the camp have duly elected internee agents pursuant to the Geneva Convention?

A Yes, sir.

Q And I want you to tell the Commission now briefly about the election of these internee agents and their attempts just during the period from 9 October 1944 until the liberation to function pursuant to the Geneva Convention.

A Well, when the internee committee was abolished by the Japanese in February —

Q Of '44?

A — '44, at the last meeting of the committee some covered reference was made to the desirability of electing agents under the terms of that Convention. We had not done that before because in a sense the executive committee was an elected body and we really didn't think we needed them. Also at the beginning we didn't have a copy of the Geneva Convention and we didn't know just what our rights were. We asked for copies of any treaties or conventions that might govern the case, but we never could get it. But finally we were able to smuggle in a copy of this treaty and we learned just what these agents were and what their functions were, and so forth.

So that after the creation of this committee we held an election to the monitors council, as we called it, and Mr. Pond and Judge De Witt and former Consul-General Harrington of the British government were elected.

Q Did this duly-elected internee committee pursuant to the Geneva Convention attempt to perform their duties as agents of the internees under the Convention?

A Yes, sir.

Q And can you tell the Commission whether or not the Japanese Commandant and others in authority admitted these internee agents to so function?

A No, they didn't. In fact, when we decided to elect these representatives we didn't call them "agents" and said nothing about them being elected according to the terms of this Convention. The Commandant did give permission for us to hold an election to elect internee representatives. That was with his consent. But he didn't know that we intended to afterward claim that these men were our agents under this Convention. And when we tried to do that, why, he said that he couldn't recognize them as such.

Q What Commandant told you that?

A Onozaki.

Q And when was that?

A June or July. I could look it up.

Q Of '44. Did either of the two Commandants who served after October 9, 1944 recognize the internee agents under the Geneva Convention?

A No, sir.

Q Were attempts made by the internee agents to get recognition?

A Yes, sir.

Q Tell the Commission about that and confine your answer to the period after October 9, 1944, please.

A It is very difficult to compress so much information over such a long period of time. The agents made many protests but none of them were answered or even acknowledged.

Q Do you know whether they made these protests in writing or not?

A Yes, sir.

Q And to whom did they make the protests?

A To the Commandant.

Q And what did these protests concern?

A Some were addressed to the government in Tokyo and we doubt that they ever got through the camp.

Q What did the protests concern?

A Oh, various points.

Q Tell the Commission what they were.

A The poor diet, the forced labor, the prohibition on cooking in the shanties, which was a very serious thing. Many of the protests were repetitions of earlier protests; I mean, dealing with more or less the same causes.

Q Did the Japanese in charge of the internment camp there at any time between 9 October 1944 and the date of the liberation acknowledge these requests as being pursuant to the Geneva Convention?

A No, sir.

Q Can you tell the Commission what, if anything, they said about recognizing these protests as being under the Geneva Convention?

A I am trying to think of the events that led up to the direct repudiation. These agents had been elected for nine, six and three months. So when the reelection came up for one of the members Mr. Pond was re-elected and tried to — he informed the Commandant of that fact and at that point, and in connection with the new Commandant coming into the camp the agents asked permission to pay their respects to him, which was simply a means of trying to get recognition.

Well, after that it was Onozaki who came out and made the statement to Mr. Stanley, the translator, that the Japanese didn't

recognize the Geneva Convention and that therefore he could not receive the committee agents. Mr. Onozaki told Grinnell this. Grinnell reported it to the internce committee and the agents, they decided then to get a written statement from the Commandant, if they could, to that effect.

Q Did they get such a written statement?

A They did. They wrote the statement themselves and tried to write it as innocuously as possible, but bringing out the fact that the Geneva Convention was not recognized and that the camp was being governed under rules from Tokyo, which we couldn't get. We asked for copies of those rules and they said there were none available, so we didn't really know what rules we were under.

Well, the Commandant kept this letter for two or three weeks and then he signed it and returned it to the committee. He didn't sign it in pen and ink, but he put his "chop" on it.

Q And what was the substance of that answer or reply that he made?

A The substance was that the Geneva Convention was not recognized by Japan and that the camp was governed or conducted under regulations laid down in Tokyo.

Q During the period 9 October 1944 to the liberation did the Japanese furnish any medicine or medical supplies for use by the internees there in the camp?

A After October?

Q From October 9, 1944 to the date of the liberation.

A I think we were given an opportunity to buy a few —

Q I asked you if the Japanese furnished to you —

A None were furnished.

Q Did they give you an opportunity to purchase with your own money any medical supplies during that period?

A We had run out of some of the sulfa drugs and were able to buy a small amount.

Q Did they permit you to purchase an adequate amount of medicine and supplies for use in the internce hospital there at that time?

A No; no, sir; then or at any other time.

Q Were any Red Cross supplies from the United States or any other nation received in the camp, during that period of time, by the internees, from October 9, 1944, until the liberation?

A No, sir. We received Red Cross supplies only three times during the three years. The last was at Christmas, 1943.

Q Now, during the period which I have previously referred to, and which I want to restrict your testimony to — October 9, '44, to the date of the liberation — tell the Commission something about the food situation there in camp, the source of supply.

A From October — (pause)

Q That is right.

A It is a very awkward division point, because it doesn't quite fit the facts. The new system of feeding the camp began in February, 1944 —

Q That is all right.

A Up to that time we had —

Q And was that same system then in effect during the period of time which I have referred to?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, go ahead, then, and tell the Commission about that system of feeding the camp on the part of the Japanese.

A Up to the time that the military took over directly, and after the

For six months, when we got nothing, the Japanese furnished the per diem in cash; it started with 70 centavos and finally running up to 150 for about a month, on which the camp was fed by our own committee. This money had to cover, of course, more than food: It had to cover water and electric and gas bills and sanitation expenses, and so forth. Only about half of it could be used for food. We really never got enough food on the line, not for three years, even with the money that was furnished. And such food that really enabled us to carry on was either bought by the committee extra or was brought into the camp by friends, and so forth, from the outside. We had a package line, and daily large quantities of food came in, either bought or as gifts. In February the Japanese started to feed the camp instead of paying this per diem, and they laid down a certain diet: 100 grams of fish, 400 grams of cereal, rice or corn, or camotes; 200 grams of vegetables, 20 grams of cooking oil, 25 grams of sugar — no, 25 grams of salt, 20 grams of sugar, and 1 gram of tea. That would have furnished perhaps around 1200, or a little more — maybe about 1500 calories, which is only about half enough. But we were still allowed to use our camp funds to buy supplementary food.

Q Now, when you say "camp funds", what was the source of those camp funds? Was that money that came from the individual internees themselves?

A No. We got a number of funds from the American Red Cross, quite sizable amounts, but they didn't go very far under the prices we received. A great deal of that money was borrowed in Manila.

Q Then it came from the internees themselves through loans that they were able to negotiate?

A Yes, sir. Now, that original diet which was established was immediately cut down. I mean, 100 grams of fish was, even before it could get started, cut down to 50 grams, and cooking oil was cut in half in about a month; and very often the food wasn't furnished at all. I have the figures, but I can't remember them. That was the regular diet.

Q Now, the quantities which you have given us here, did those constitute the ration which the internees were receiving during the month of October, 1944?

A They had already been cut down considerably by that time.

Q Below the figures that you have given us here?

A Yes.

Q How much had they been cut down, if you know? Just give it to the Commission in percentage.

A I think about 1100 calories. In August, the camp doctors had published, or had made a report to the committee, in which they stated that the health of the children — they made a survey during June and July — that the health of the children was alarming, and half — 95 per cent — the physical condition of 96 per cent was said to be unsatisfactory, and more than half of them were under weight, and about one-eighth were very seriously under weight. More than half of them had teeth defects. Now, that was in August. The condition of the adults at that time was even worse, because the camp from the very beginning gave the children perhaps two or three or four times the diet that the adults got — I mean, not calories, but in value; whereas, in the hospital, too, we gave the patients about three times the value of the food that the ordinary internees got. There were no actual health reports made on the adults until later, but the situation was all very bad. The first thing that happened in October was the reduction of the meals from three a day to two. There was a big argument about that, and finally the Commandant agreed to three servings, but of only two meals.

Q Who ordered that cut from three to two meals a day?

A The Japanese in the camp.

Q The camp Commandant?

A One of the lieutenants.

Q That had charge of the feeding of the internees?

A Yes. They had a —

Q Did he give any reason for that cut at that time?

A None that I remember, except that they wanted it cut.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission will recess until 1:30.

(Whereupon a recess was taken until 1330 o'clock, 7 November 1945).

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The trial was resumed, pursuant to recess, at 1330 hours.)

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission is in session. We will proceed with the first order of business, which is the introduction of the affidavits.

MAJOR KERR: Sir, all the members of the Commission are present, the Accused and Defense counsel are present, and we will proceed.

Is the Commission ready to rule now on the admission of the three exhibits that I offered before the noon recess?

GENERAL REYNOLDS: That is what we announced. Let us introduce them at this time.

MAJOR KERR: Sir, all three of them have been offered in evidence, and I believe that the Commission afforded an opportunity for the Defense counsel to study them to determine whether or not they had any objection.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Taking first the Elisa Beliso document, the first one, are there any comments to be made by counsel on the Elisa Beliso document?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: On page 246, the last question-and-answer group, the last answer, the last three sentences of the answer carrying over to page 247 are not within the witness' knowledge, and we ask that it be stricken.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The last two sentences of that answer which appear at the first two complete sentences on page 247 are stricken from the record.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: On page 249, the sixth group of questions and answers from the bottom, we ask that the third sentence be stricken as not within the knowledge of the deponent.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: You must mean the seventh question from the bottom.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: The sixth.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Page 249, was it?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: 249. I believe it is the sixth.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: You ask that which sentence be stricken?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: The third sentence reading:

"I heard the Japs shot him."

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The third sentence, reading:

"I heard the Japs shot him",

is stricken.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: That is all on that statement, sir.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Take the next one, which is 233, which pertains to the statement of Remedios Huerta Beliso.

Is that correct?

Major Kerr: That is correct, sir.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: We have none except the general objection to this statement.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Prosecution's Exhibits 232 and 233 are accepted in evidence, subject to the exceptions stated.

(Prosecution Exhibits Nos. 232 and 233 for identification were received in evidence and so marked.)

GENERAL REYNOLDS: And finally 234, which is the statement of Conchita Huerta.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: On this statement, on page 270, the first answer at the top of the page, we ask that the second sentence be stricken as double hearsay.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: It is the sentence reading: "According to the men who came back, they received food the first day only, and it was very meager, although we had sent a great deal of food."

Is that correct?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: That is right.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: That sentence is stricken from the record.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: Page 271, the third question-and answer group from the bottom, the second sentence of the answer:

"Most of the cases were hushed up, I am sure."

We ask that that be stricken.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The sentence is stricken from the record. Subject to the objections stated, the document is accepted in evidence.

(Prosecution Exhibit No. 234 for identification was received in evidence and so marked.)

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Prosecution will now proceed.

A. V. H. HARTENDORP

the witness on the stand at the time of recess, resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Hill) Mr. Hartendorp, during the period from 9 October '44 until the liberation about how many people were interned at Santo Tomas Internment Camp here in Manila?

A About 4,000.

Q And were those men, women, or children?
About half of them were women and girls.

Q And the remainder were men and boys?
A Men and boys.

Q Can you tell the Court about the percentage as to the nationality of the internees?

A About a third of them were British and most of them were Americans except, oh, 50 or 60 Hollanders and some Poles — 30 Poles — and a few free-Frenchmen. That is all.

Q Were all of the internees there civilians?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know where they had been taken into custody by the Japanese?

A All of them came from somewhere in the Philippines. Most of them from Manila.

Q During the period of time to which I have referred, did the Japanese permit the internees to purchase any food supplies outside of the camp?

A The camp administration was permitted to spend a certain amount of money.

Q From October, '44, until the liberation?

A Yes. But the buying was done by the Japanese for the Committee.

Q And were those expenditures made for the purpose of supplementing the ration which the Japanese commander had set for the camp?

A Yes, sir.

Q During October of 1944 I believe you testified this morning just before the adjournment that there was a cut in the rations allowed by the Japanese for the camp in October. Will you tell the Commission whether or not there was another cut subsequent to October, '44?

A There were many.

Q When, after October, '44, was the next cut made?

A May I refer to this?

Q I will ask you, What is that that you have in your hand?

A This is the memorandum I made a few minutes ago.

Q And what is the source of the information contained on that memorandum?

A Another longer memorandum which I prepared before for my book.

CAPTAIN HILL: With the Court's permission, I should like to have the witness be permitted to use that for purposes of testifying.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Very well.

CAPTAIN REEL: Sir, if the witness has the longer memorandum that he refers to from which those notes were made, we suggest that that be the memorandum, and that we be given the opportunity to cross examine on the basis of the original notes, not on any memorandum made simply this noon.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission is willing to grant that if it will serve any material purpose.

THE WITNESS: Those are mostly —

CAPTAIN HILL: I think, sir, by the use of that, it will just shorten up his testimony somewhat. It will save him the time of having to stop and think and refresh his recollection. That is the only purpose.

CAPTAIN REEL: Sir, we don't object to a witness refreshing his recollection, but we feel that his recollection should be refreshed by his original notes, and not by anything made after a noon recess when he has been on the stand.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Does he have the original notes convenient?

THE WITNESS: I have them in my pocket.

Q Can you tell the Court about the percentage as to the nationality of the internees?

A About a third of them were British and most of them were Americans except, oh, 50 or 60 Hollanders and some Poles — 30 Poles — and a few free-Frenchmen. That is all.

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GENERAL REYNOLDS: Does he have the original notes convenient?

THE WITNESS: I have them in my pocket.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: All right. Use the originals.

THE WITNESS: I merely picked out a few of the figures from this and put them here, because they will be easier to read.

CAPTAIN HILL: Go back and read the question about the ration cut.

(Question read)

A The meals were reduced from three a day to two, in October. Then on November 20th our own rice reserves which we had in the camp became exhausted.

Q (By Captain Hill) Were those rice reserves purchased by the internees themselves?

A Yes, sir.

Q With their money?

A Yes, sir.

Q Go ahead.

A And we had been allowed to supplement the Japanese ration with a certain number of grams a day from our own rations. Now, when our ration was exhausted, why, we were entirely dependent on the Japanese ration, which was 225 grams of rice per capita a day.

Q After November 20th were there any other further cuts in the rations allowed by the Japanese?

A There were two cuts in December.

Q What were the dates of those cuts?

A One on December 20th, when the cereal ration was cut to 187 grams, which is equal to 41/100 of a pound.

Q That was per day per person?

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Q The month of December, 1944?

A In the month of December, 1944.

(Continuing) — it was cut to 161 grams, or 35/100 of a pound. I might say that a 300-gram ration is about what a laborer gets in the Philippines for one meal.

Q All right. After December, '44, and before the liberation, were there any further cuts in rations there?

A Yes, sir. On January 4th the cereal ration was cut to 145 grams. I have only the figures for the cereal ration, but it was very important, because it was practically the only ration we had. The fish ration had long since disappeared as an actual edible thing. And vegetables, too, all came, what we did get, mostly from our own garden.

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Q When were they?

A Well, on January 12th the ration for the day was for 4,000 people 250 kilos of rice. A kilo is two-tenths pounds. 250 kilos of corn, and 500 kilos of camotes, making a total calories of 567 as against 3,000 normal.

Q That was on what date?

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A January 12th.

Q And was that ration further cut after January 12th and before the liberation?

A Yes, sir.

Q When was that?

A For several days, from the 21st to the 23rd we were getting 250 kilos of rice, 250 corn, and 300 kilos of soya beans; a total of 800 kilos.

On January 24th that was cut to 700 kilos in all, namely, 200 kilos of rice, 200 of corn, and 300 of beans. 700 kilos for 4,000 people.

Q Prior to your internment, Mr. Hartendorp, what was your normal weight?

A Around 170.

Q And in October, 1944, how much did you weigh, if you know?

A Probably around 130.

Q And at the time of the liberation, how much did you weigh, if you know?

A The exact figures don't amount to much, because of the edema I was suffering from. My lowest weight was about 106 to 107 pounds.

Q About what date was that?

A Oh, two weeks before my release. I finally got beri beri, and suddenly my weight increased by water content, which, again, was a loss rather than gain.

Q Now, can you give the Commission, from your observation and from what figures you have compiled, an estimate of what the average loss of weight among the adult internees in Santo Tomas camp was during the last four months of their internment?

A The figures were compiled, but I couldn't find them, but as I remember them, they were around -- the weights were not taken at the camp; it would be useless, anyway, because half of the people had beri beri and were heavier on the scales than they really were -- but the earlier report, if I remember right, the loss was around 30 pounds.

Q Were those for the last four months?

A The adults, yes.

Q Can you give the Commission your judgment as to the average loss of weight among the adult persons in the camp, covering the entire period of internment?

A I could only make a guess. It was at least, I should say, a fourth of the body weight.

A During the last four months, did the Japanese furnish any doctors or dentists or nurses, or any other medical personnel to the internees in the camp?

A No, sir. We had our own doctors.

Q Your own doctors; do you mean by that, internees?

A Yes, sir. There were three military doctors, U. S. Army doctors, who were allowed to come in from Bilibid.

Q Were they prisoners of war of the Japanese?

A Yes, sir.

Q During the period which we have referred to, did the internees maintain a hospital there at the camp?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who paid the whatever operating expenses there were at that hospital?

A The camp -- there really were no operating expenses. No salaries were paid.

Q Was that hospital maintained solely by the internees themselves?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you give the Commission the approximate number of persons that died from starvation during the last four months in Santo Tomas internment?

A On the actual death certificates, starvation was given in only eight cases, but the Japanese ruled against the use of those.

Q Were there other persons --

CAPTAIN REEL: Just a moment. We will ask that everything prior to the word "but" remain in the answer, but that everything after the word "but" and starting with the word "but" be deleted.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Why?

CAPTAIN REEL: This witness has no personal knowledge of any of the matters to which he has testified in that latter part of the answer. Furthermore, he is not yet qualified, as I understand, as a physician able to give an expert opinion on this matter.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Prosecution may develop further the information source on which he bases the reply to the question.

CAPTAIN HILL: Yes, sir.

Q (By Captain Hill) Mr. Hartendorp, you have stated that the death certificate of eight persons during that time showed the cause of death as being starvation.

A In January.

Q Were there any other persons, to your knowledge, who died, during that period, of starvation?

CAPTAIN REEL: I object.

CAPTAIN HILL: He can answer that "yes" or "no," and I will --

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The objection to the question in the phraseology used is sustained.

Q (By Captain Hill) Mr. Hartendorp, did you have occasion to talk with the doctors, the internec doctors in the camp, during that period of time, relative to the health conditions generally, and particularly about the causes of death?

A Very frequently.

Q And will you tell the Commission with which doctors you had occasion to discuss those things?

A Dr. Fletcher, Dr. Bloom, Dr. Stephenson, Dr. Howard.

Q And will you tell the Commission the information that you gained from these sources, relative to the causes of death among the internees in the camp at that time.

CAPTAIN REEL: Defense objects.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The objection is not sustained. Proceed.

A While the doctors all seemed to agree that malnutrition, starvation, were contributory causes, in very few cases did they want to put down "starvation" as a direct cause. Beri beri always affected the heart, and a man would die of heart trouble; that would be the certificate.

Q (By Captain Hill) Was there any rule or regulation on the part of the Japanese controlling the camp, with respect to the doctors placing "malnutrition" or "starvation" upon the death certificate as the cause of death?

CAPTAIN REEL: I object.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission asks the Prosecution whether or not any of the doctors who were interned in Santo Tomas are available in the Manila area?

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CAPTAIN HILL: There is one, sir.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Had you contemplated calling him?

CAPTAIN HILL: I had not, sir, because the figures that this gentlemen has are figures compiled there by all of them together, and show the picture and true situation.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The objection is sustained.

The Commission directs the one available physician be summoned as a witness.

CAPTAIN HILL: Yes, sir.

Q (By Captain Hill) Did you know four men by the name of Grinnell, Johnson, Duggleby and Larsen, that were internees in the camp, Mr. Hartendorp?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you recall anything taking place within the camp during the last of December or first of January, with reference to these four men?

A On December 23, Johnson was arrested and --

Q What was Johnson's first name, if you know?

A I don't recall.

Q Go ahead.

A He was connected with the Maritime Commission, Washington.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Will the witness speak a little louder, please.

A (Continuing) Johnson was taken out of camp that afternoon, and Grinnell, Duggleby and Larsen were arrested and placed in the camp jail, held there, supposedly incommunicado.

Q Were these three men subsequently taken out of the camp?

A Yes, sir, on January 5.

Q Did you ever see any of these four men that I have named -- Grinnell, Johnson, Duggleby and Larsen -- after they were taken out of the camp?

A No, sir.

Q At the time of the liberation by the Americans, in what part of the camp were you located?

A I was in the Education Building.

Q And will you tell the Commission what transpired there in the Education Building, with reference to the surrender of the Japanese?

A On Saturday night, January 3, we heard a lot of shooting north of the camp, and when we tried to leave the building, we were stopped by the Japanese. It was then around 7 or 8 o'clock. They had sentries at all of the doors. At 9 o'clock, approximately 9 o'clock, American tanks burst through the "Sawalo" gate, in front --

Q How many American tanks?

A Four.

Q Proceed.

A There was great excitement in the camp, but the 200 people in the Education Building couldn't share in it much because they were held in whereas those in the main building came out.

Q Were you one of those 200?

A Yes, sir.

Q Continue.

A Later on we heard shouts outside, stating that there would be firing upon the Education Building, and American officers from outside shouted

to us to move to certain parts of the building and to lie down on the floor, because there was going to be firing. There were 40 or 50 Japanese in the building on the lower floor, and we learned they were refusing to surrender. The Commandant and his staff and the guard at the gate.

Q Had the internees, the 200 internees that you have referred to -- did they make any effort to get out of the Education Building at that time?

A Yes, we wanted to get out before to sort of join in the celebration on the grounds, but we were not allowed to.

Q Who wouldn't allow you to leave?

A Japanese sentries.

Q And did they tell you why they wouldn't permit you to leave the building?

A No.

Q Go ahead and tell the Commission what happened then.

A Well, the shooting began around 11 o'clock. Three of the tanks came right to the front of the building in sort of a semi-circle and fired directly into the building, lower floor; that is where the Japanese were. The Japanese had the entire lower floor and one-half of the second floor, which they were using for offices and quarters after the bombing began. The internees were in the east wing of the second floor, and the whole of the third floor. After the first shooting, which lasted 10 or 15 minutes, there was quite a while, and we were told to move out of certain rooms into certain other rooms.

Q Who told you to do that?

A And to lie down. Officers yelling in from outside.

Q American officers?

A Yes, sir.

Q Proceed.

A They knew approximately where the Japanese were, or they guessed about where they were in the building, and then they wanted us out of that part of the building when the shooting went on. While the second shooting was on the third floor -- on the second floor, and finally while we were lying down in the front rooms on the third floor, in the room where I was a Japanese officer and two men came in through the door from the hall, and stepping over the bodies of the internees who were lying on the floor, they fired their rifles out of the window upon the tanks outside.

Q You mean they were firing over the heads of the internees that were there in that room?

A Yes, sir. Then the Americans began shooting at the third floor, naturally, from where their shooting came, and six or seven of the internees were wounded. One was shot through the thigh as he lay on the ground. One old negro was not actually hit, but his mosquito net caught fire, and he was an old, weak man, and he died of heart failure before he could get out of the bed, the cot. Well, when these casualties were communicated to the men outside, they quit shooting, and about 2 o'clock that morning we were told that we should go to bed and sleep.

Q Who told you to do that?

A Army officers from outside. We also had some internees who knew the wig-wag system, and they were having some sort of a communication that way.

Q Were there still Japanese sentries to prevent you from leaving the building?

A Oh, yes, they had machine guns on the landings. You see, there were only two stairs available at the ends of the building, and they had machine guns at those ends and they controlled the whole corridor of the third floor; impossible to do anything. Some of the internees escaped during the night on rope ladders, about 20 of them. The next day, Sunday, 7 more escaped by way of ladders -- rope, rather. Some of them were

rather old men, and they hurt themselves when they landed; some of them were quite seriously injured. They weren't strong enough to support their weight. Well, we sat there all Sunday while negotiations were going on for the surrender of these men, and on Monday morning at 7 o'clock they marched out. Some agreement had been arrived at the night before, and we got out of the building later, 9 o'clock. The Japanese were allowed to leave with their arms, but without machine guns or hand grenades, which were not allowed. They were conducted, I was told, to the rotunda and released there.

Q Then you and the other internees in the Education Building were held there from Saturday night until the next morning by the Japanese, and subjected —

A Saturday night until Monday morning.

Q Until Monday morning, and subjected to shell fire and the firing over your heads on the part of the Japanese?

A Yes, sir.

(A photograph was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 235 for identification.)

Q (By Captain Hill) I will hand you Prosecution's Exhibit No. 235, Mr. Hartendorp, and ask you to state what it is, if you know.

A It is a plan of the camp site and the buildings on it and so on.

Q Of Santo Tomas?

A Yes, sir.

CAPTAIN HILL: We offer in evidence Prosecution's Exhibit No. 235, sir.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: There being no objection, it is accepted in evidence.

(Photostatic copy of sketch of Santo Tomas grounds was received in evidence and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 235.)

Q (By Captain Hill) After Grinnell, Dugleby, Larson and Johnson were taken out of the camp was any action taken on the part of the internees to procure the return of these men to camp?

A Yes. Members of the internee committee mentioned it to the Commandant for several times, asked for information and finally wrote him a letter asking for the return of these men, or if they could not be returned to the camp, for the information as to what had become of them.

CAPTAIN HILL: Mark that, please.

(Copy of letter from Carroll and Lloyd was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 236 for identification.)

Q (By Captain Hill) I will hand you Prosecution's Exhibit No. 236 and ask you to state what that is, if you know.

A This is a letter signed by Mr. Carroll and Lloyd.

Q That is a copy of the letter, you mean?

A A copy of it. I beg your pardon.

Q How do you know that is a copy of the letter which was sent by the committee to the camp commandant?

A I saw the letter that Carroll wrote to him.

Q You saw the original letter and made a copy of that letter?

A Yes, sir.

Q I notice that the caption and the signatures are deleted from this copy. Will you state to whom the original communication was addressed?

A It was addressed to the commandant.

Q And by whom was it signed?

A Carroll and Lloyd.

Q And who were Carroll and Lloyd?

A They were the two remaining members of the three-member internee committee. Grinnell was one of the members and the chairman.

CAPTAIN HILL: We offer in evidence Prosecution's Exhibit No. 236.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: There being no objection, it is received in evidence.

(Prosecution Exhibit No. 236
for identification was received in evidence.)

Q (By Captain Hill) As a result of that communication to the camp commandant were these men returned to camp?

A No, sir.

Q Did the camp commandant make any statement after the receipt of this letter concerning the four men?

A I was told by Mr. Carroll that he said that he had no information, that he would try to find out. We never heard anything.

CAPTAIN HILL: You may cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Colonel Clarke) Can you give us the names of the various camp commanders and the dates during which they were camp commanders?

A I'm sorry. I couldn't do that from memory. I could give it to you later.

Q Can you give an approximate list and date?

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Does that not already appear in the record, referring to the names?

COLONEL CLARKE: I think the names appear, sir, but not the periods of time during which they were camp commanders.

CAPTAIN HILL: The names of the camp commanders under Yamashita's period appear, I believe, sir.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: That is the Commission's impression. Is it material as to the exact dates?

COLONEL CLARKE: As to the date of the commanding officer who was there during Yamashita's regime, yes.

A In October the commandant was Lt. Col. Hayashi.

Q (By Colonel Clarke) When did he first arrive?

A He followed Lt. Col. Yoshie and it must have been June or July that Hayashi came in.

Q And when did Col. Hayashi come in as camp commander? Do you remember that?

A Who?

Q Yoshie.

A Yoshie? I think it was May. April or May. Onozaki was the acting commander before that.

Q Was Onozaki an officer or a civilian?

A I understood that he was a civilian.

Q So that Col. Yoshie came in the early part of '44; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And Lt. Col. Hayashi —

A Hayashi —

Q -- took over in July, 1944?

A Yes, sir. I could check that for you later.

Q That is close enough. Thank you. The internees had a committee known as the internees committee; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Which was abolished in February of 1944?

A Well, the committee which was abolished we called the "executive Committee". It was the Japanese-appointed committee which we called the internee committee, or they called it.

Q What committee did you speak about which was elected by the internees?

A The executive committee.

Q Is that the same committee that was abolished in 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q In February. You stated that you were able to smuggle in a copy of the provisions of the Geneva Convention?

A Yes, sir.

Q When?

A About the time of the evacuation to the United States. Let me see. About the middle of 1943.

Q After the executive committee was abolished was there any other committee elected?

A No, sir. There were no other officials elected except the internee agents, as we called them.

Q And when were these internees agents elected?

A February.

Q February of what year, sir?

A '44.

Q Was the election held for the purpose of electing agents under the terms of the Geneva Convention?

A Yes, sir. That was our purpose.

Q In February of 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q Then what happened after the election of the agents?

A They were introduced to the commandant, Onozaki at that time, and he received them as representatives of the internees but not as representatives elected under the Convention.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission interrupts. It is believed that similar questions have been asked in almost every particular and identical answers given by the witness. Is there some reason for repeating the questions which already appear in the record?

COLONEL CLARKE: The questions may have been answered, sir, but I am not so certain that these specific dates were given. We hope to tie these dates in with certain portions of the cross examination along the defense lines.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The only interest of the Commission is to prevent waste of time. Proceed.

Q (By Colonel Clarke) Who was the officer who stated that the Japanese did not recognize the Geneva Convention?

A Mr. Onozaki.

Q And after Onozaki did any other commanding officers make that same statement?

A No, sir.

Q So that the statement which was made that the Japanese did not recognize the Convention was made sometime between 1943 and early 1944?

A No. It was made in 1944.

Q 1944. Is this the time when the agents requested to pay their respects to the commanding officer as the agents elected by the committee?

A No. That was immediately after the elections before the agents had been making any protests. It was the protests which they filed which seem to have made the trouble.

Q And when was that protest filed?

A Oh, there were many. I don't remember all the dates.

Q When was the protest filed that caused --

A Sir?

Q When was the protest filed that caused the commanding officer to refuse to see them?

A I don't recall. I think that happened in the case when there was a protest against the refusal to allow private cooking.

Q Who was the --

A The commanding officer would accept the committee, allow the committee to talk to him, but not the agents. I think that was Yoshie.

Q And about what time of the year was that?

A Probably April.

Q Of 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q Before October '44 at least; is that correct?

A '44; yes, sir.

Q You stated that the agents prepared written protests to be forwarded to Tokyo?

A Yes, sir.

Q To whom were those protests delivered?

A The commandant.

Q Who was the commandant?

A Oh, whoever happened to be at the time the protest was made.

Q When were those written protests made?

A All the way through from the beginning; from the time they were elected.

Q By the statement "all the way through" --

A Yes, sir. Up to --

Q You mean from the time the agents were elected?

A From the time the agents were elected.

Q The agents were elected?

A Yes, sir.

Q Until --

A The last protest I think was about the use of the tower as a signal station and the use of the grounds as a dump for Army supplies.

Q And when was that?

A That was in early October or late September, if I remember right.

Q Early October?

A Or late September.

Q Or late September?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know who the commandant was to whom these were delivered?

A It was Hayashi.

Q But you are not certain whether it was late September or early October?

A No, But I could easily check it with a little time.

Q It could have been before the 9th of October, 1944?

A It could have been.

Q You stated in your direct examination that medical supplies were not furnished to the internees.

A Yes, sir.

Q When were these medical supplies not furnished? During what period of time?

A During the whole three years.

Q So that medical supplies were not furnished prior to October 9, 1944 as well as thereafter?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the statement was made that you ran out of sulfa drugs. When was that?

A Possibly around October and November.

Q Did you have sufficient sulfa drugs before that time?

A Sir?

Q Did you have sufficient sulfadruge before that time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Didn't you state on your direct exaination that you never had had enough

sulfa drugs then, meaning after October, or at any other time?

A No. I think I said that of general medical supplies. We got a good shipment of supplies in the Red Cross shipment in '43, which was abundant for a while, but it didn't last.

Q So that prior to October, 1944 your medical supplies had deteriorated to the extent that you didn't have any medical supplies by September or October of that year; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were any Red Cross supplies distributed within the camp?

A After October?

Q At any time.

A Oh yes.

Q When?

A Small shipments, or a small shipment from South Africa Red Cross in December, 1942 and a small shipment from Canada in January, 1943. It wasn't enough to give everybody one carton of supplies. I think we divided each carton by two men. Two men shared a carton. In Christmas, 1943 we received a considerable shipment.

Q Is that the last ---

A That came on the "exchange ship" which took that group of internees, 150, to the United States.

Q Was that the last ---

A In September, 1944. That was the last shipment. Yes, sir.

Q That was the last shipment of Red Cross supplies that you received?

A Yes, sir.

Q In December of 1942?

A Yes, sir.

Q So that prior to October, 1944 you had not received any Red Cross supplies for over ten months?

A Yes, sir.

Q You stated that you had an internees' fund; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that it was accumulated through moneys given to you by the Red Cross and moneys borrowed in Manila?

A Yes, sir.

Q How much money was given to you by the Red Cross?

A I would have to look that up. We got funds through Tokyo.

Q What percentage of the money in this fund came from the Red Cross and what percentage came from borrowed moneys?

A I should say probably most of it was borrowed; more than half anyway.

Q When was the last money from the Red Cross received that you recall?

A I believe in November, '44.

Q November, '44?

A (Nodding affirmatively).

Q After October, 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q One ration which you stated contained one hundred grams of fish, four hundred of cereal, two hundred of vegetables, twenty of cooking oil, twenty-five of salt, twenty of sugar, and one of tea. Is that correct?

A That was the promised ration, sir.

Q When was it promised?

A At the beginning in February.

Q Of what year?

A '44.

Q February of 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was that a change from a previous ration prior to February, 1944?

A No, sir. Because before we did our own buying and made up our own ration. They changed from money support to the camp to food supply.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission interrupts. All those questions are well understood by the Commission, and unless there is some purpose unclear to the Commission we suggest that you go into something else.

COLONEL CLARKE: I was going into the deterioration of the ration.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission understands the deterioration of the ration. We have heard it and we understand it thoroughly and we are perfectly willing to have you go on with the repetition of it if it will serve a purpose, but to get the picture of the testimony the Commission does not need the repetition.

Q (By Colonel Clarke) Do you know what the Japanese ration was at the time of this ration and of the later rations?

A Pardon me. Will you please repeat that?

Q Do you know what the Japanese soldier's ration was at the time that you received this ration and the later rations?

A No, sir. But I know it was considerably larger because they looked much better than the internees.

Q But you don't know the actual grams?

A No, sir.

Q When the ration began to deteriorate was the ration supplemented by any gardens in the compound?

A Yes, sir. We had our own gardens.

Q Was the ration supplemented by any poultry within the compound?

A No, sir. We had no poultry. We had some ducks -- but they also starved to death.

Q But you were given an opportunity to raise whatever you could raise in order to supplement your rations?

A I beg your pardon?

Q You were given an opportunity to raise whatever you could raise in order to supplement the ration; is that correct?

A Yes. As far as we could on the limited acreage.

Q When was the large issue of ration made to the internees, if you know?

A The issues were made daily, sir.

Q Was there a large issue made at any time?

A No. They were all daily issues and they were never large.

Q Do you remember any issue made on the 7th of January, 1945?

A 7th of January?

Q Yes, sir.

A Did I mention that date?

Q No, sir.

A I don't know what you mean. You go ahead. The 7th of January?

Q The 7th of January, 1945.

A It couldn't have been any different from any other particular day. Was it?

Q Do you actually know or is it that you didn't have an opportunity to look?

A No. I could look it up. I know I have got it in my book, but I don't have it in my mind.

Q And in that case, if I were to tell you that the 14th Corps G-2 report contained a statement that "The enemy apparently did not intend to make a defensive stand north of Manila and informed the internees of that particular stand on January 7th and stated they were going to leave the city in order to avoid bloodshed and they were giving to the Santo Tomas internees seven tons of cornhusks, two tons of soya beans, one and a half tons of casaba, and that the food should suffice for fifteen days or from January 7th until subsistence arrived from American sources in February, is that correct? Did you ever hear of that?

A I don't know as to the exact amounts, but there is a confusion there. The stuff was brought in from outside into the camp and put in the Japanese bodegas and sometimes in considerable quantities like 50 tons of rice at a time. But that was under the control of the Japanese and we didn't get it into the camp. It was not issued to us except from day to day in these small amounts that I have mentioned.

Q So that in so far as that statement is concerned, that it was given to the internees, you don't know whether it was or not; is that correct? You think it was given to the Japanese?

A I could look up what came in on that particular day.

Q Do you remember being told on that date that the Japanese were making that distribution to the internees?

A On January 7th?

Q Yes, sir.

A Oh, I remember that date now. That was the date that they were going to pull out. It seems to me that instead of bringing in very much they took out some, but I would have to check that. I know that they took out their own stuff. A lot of their own supplies they took out. How much they left in the bodega I would have to check.

Q So you don't know now. When was the physical examination made from which a report was given to you concerning the physical condition of the children in

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Q So you don't know now. When was the physical examination made from which a report was given to you concerning the physical condition of the children in

the internment camp?

A The survey was made in June and July and the report is dated August.

Q So that the survey and the report were made and issued prior to October, 1944?

A Yes, sir. And the doctors then definitely stated that the the Japanese food policy was one of starvation.

Q You have no actual knowledge, no personal knowledge of what happened to Grinnell and the other three men, have you?

A I attended the funeral.

Q But you knew they left and sometime later you attended a funeral; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q That is all you know about that? You don't have any personal knowledge in between?

A No; no personal knowledge.

Q Do you know what the food situation was at Manila during the period of time from February, we will say, 1944 until the liberation?

A Yes, in a general way.

Q What was it?

A To the common people it was very bad.

Q Sir?

A I understood that for the common people it was bad, but those who had money could still get enough to live on, but not plenty. The Army always had plenty and the Army was supposed to feed us.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission interrupts. If it is the desire of counsel to show the food situation of the people living in Manila there are far better ways of getting it than this individual who spent all these years in Santo Tomas, unless there is some particular reason for asking him the question.

COLONEL CLARKE: It is simply a contrast to the food situation and the deterioration. The internees did have contact outside of Santo Tomas and I thought he may have personal knowledge or knowledge from at least what some person who had contact told him.

THE WITNESS: I might say this: I know that in Christmas, 1944 large quantities of food were turned away at the gate which the people wanted to bring in to us as Christmas gifts. Hundreds of people with baskets and bags were driven off.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission will recess for approximately ten minutes.

(Short recess)

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission will be in session, and the Defense may resume.

COLONEL CLARKE: No further questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Hill) Mr. Hartendorp, in cross examination you testified that at Christmas time in 1944, citizens of Manila were driven away from the